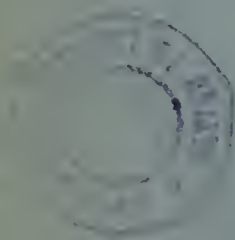

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CHESHUNT



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

including the Report of the

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year

1964

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
THE CEDARS,
131, HIGH STREET,
CHESHUNT, Herts.
August, 1965.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CHESHUNT.

I have the honour to present the Annual Report together with that of the Public Health Inspector for 1964. The report is based on the Ministry of Health circular 1/65 and deals with the health, sanitary circumstances, sanitary administration and vital statistics of the district.

The birth and death rates for Cheshunt compare favourably with those for England and Wales. There were no maternal deaths but seven infant deaths are recorded under the age of one and, of these deaths, five occurred during the first week of life.

Notifications of Infectious Diseases again showed a disappointingly large number of cases of whooping cough in spite of intensive inoculation of infants. There were no cases of poliomyelitis notified during 1964 but eleven new cases of tuberculosis were discovered.

Work under the Clean Air Act again occupied an important place in the activities of the department. Progress with voluntary schemes for the improvement of tenanted dwellings, with the help of improvement grants, has been slow.

I extend my sincere thanks to the Public Health Inspector and his staff for their loyalty and co-operation during the past year. An excellent relationship has existed with the Public Health Committee and I would like to thank the Chairman and Members for their help, interest and support.

PETER WOODBRIDGE,

Medical Officer of Health.

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CHESHUNT

Public Health Committee, 1964-1965

Councillor R. E. MARSHALL (Chairman).

Councillor L. G. C. BLEWITT

Councillor D. E. BREEZE

Councillor J. W. GILLSON, J.P.

Councillor Mrs. J. M. LOCKE

Councillor J. A. MOULDER

Councillor L. C. PARKER, J.P.

Councillor Mrs. C. H. PIGGOTT

Councillor J. M. SANDERSON

Councillor S. A. TATTERSALL

Public Health Department Staff :

Medical Officer of Health (Part Time):

CHARLES R. HILLIS, M.B., B.Ch. resigned 30/9/64

PETER A. WOODBRIDGE, M.B., B.S. commenced 1/10/64

Official Address: The Cedars, 131, High Street, Cheshunt,
Herts.

Telephone No.: Waltham Cross 25102

Deputy Medical Officer of Health (Part Time):

D. Q. TROUNCE, M.D., M.R.C.P.

Senior Public Health Inspector, Inspector under the Petroleum Acts, Inspector under the Shops Act:

C. WILSON, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Senior Public Health Inspector:

J. L. BILLINGS, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector:

B. J. ENGLISH, M.A.P.H.I. resigned 8/11/64

G. PLANT, M.A.P.H.I. commenced 4/5/64; resigned 12/9/64

W. H. YOUNG commenced 16/11/64.

Student Public Health Inspector

D. E. FELLOWS.

Clerk/Typist: Mrs. T. ATKINS.

Junior Clerk: Mr. K. RANSON, resigned 24/1/64

Miss C. R. BROWN commenced 24/2/64.

Rodent Operator: W. J. PLASTOW resigned 11/9/64

D. J. ELKINS commenced 21/11/64

SECTION 1

STATISTICS

AREA: The area of Cheshunt is 8,480 acres.

POPULATION: Registrar-General's Estimate:

1953	24,670	1957	28,050	1961	35,490
1954	25,350	1958	29,450	1962	36,630
1955	26,090	1959	31,110	1963	37,530
1956	27,000	1960	32,790	1964	39,040
Total hereditaments as per				1964	1965
Valuation List (1st April) ...				13,367	14,076
Number of domestic hereditaments				11,470	11,897
Total Rateable Value ...				£1,714,421	£1,820,374
Estimated product of penny rate ...				£7,350	£7,650

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

			Male	Female	Total
Deaths from all causes	...	...	147	107	254
Live Births—Legitimate	...	...	424	389	813
Illegitimate	...	...	14	10	24
Still Births—Legitimate	...	...	8	7	15
Illegitimate	...	...	0	0	0
Deaths of Infants under one year of age:					
Legitimate	...	...	4	3	7
Illegitimate	...	...	0	0	0
Deaths of Infants under four weeks of age:					
Legitimate	...	...	4	1	5
Illegitimate	...	...	0	0	0
Deaths of Infants under one week of age:					
Legitimate	...	...	4	1	5
Illegitimate	...	...	0	0	0

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES.

To make an approximate allowance for the way in which the sex and age distribution of the local population differs from that for England and Wales as a whole the crude birth and death rates for the area should be multiplied by the area comparability factor supplied for the purpose by the General

Register Office. When local crude birth and death rates have been so adjusted they are comparable with the crude rate for England and Wales and with the corresponding adjusted rate for any other area.

The adjusted rates for Cheshunt, together with the crude rates for England and Wales for comparison, are as follows:

Death Rates

	Cheshunt			England & Wales	
	No. of Deaths	Crude Death Rate	Comparability Factor	Adjusted Rate	
1960	256	7.81	1.41	11.01	11.5
1961	239	6.73	1.46	9.76	12.0
1962	284	7.75	1.47	11.39	11.9
1963	285	7.59	1.54	11.69	12.2
1964	254	6.51	1.54	10.03	11.3

Birth Rates

	Cheshunt			England & Wales	
	No. of Births	Crude Birth Rate	Comparability Factor	Adjusted Rate	
1960	684	20.86	0.88	18.36	17.1
1961	782	22.03	0.87	19.17	17.4
1962	778	21.24	0.86	18.27	18.0
1963	801	21.34	0.84	17.93	18.2
1964	837	21.44	0.84	18.01	18.4

COMPARATIVE VITAL STATISTICS 1964

			Cheshunt	Hertford County	England & Wales
Live Birth Rate	...	...	21.44	18.29	18.4
Area Comparability Factor			0.84	0.95	—
Standardised birth rate	...	...	18.01	17.37	—
Still Birth Rate	...	...	17.61	13.46	16.3
Infant Mortality Rate	...	...	8.36	14.45	20.0
Legitimate	...	...	8.61	14.33	—
Illegitimate	...	...	Nil	16.83	—
Neo-natal Mortality Rate	...	...	5.97	10.53	13.8
(under 4 weeks)					
Early neo-natal Mortality Rate	...	...	5.97	9.12	—
(under 1 week)					
Perinatal Mortality Rate	...	...	23.47	22.83	—

	Cheshunt	Hertford County	England & Wales
Maternal Mortality Rate ...	Nil	—	0.25
Death Rate	6.51	8.89	11.30
Area Comparability Factor	1.54	1.17	—
Standardised Death Rate	10.03	10.38	—

INFANT MORTALITY:

All infants per 1,000 live births

				Cheshunt	England & Wales
Year				No. of Deaths	Rate
1955	...	...	...	4	10.44
1956	...	...	...	8	17.51
1957	...	...	...	7	14.55
1958	...	...	...	8	12.94
1959	...	...	...	8	12.48
1960	...	...	...	14	20.47
1961	...	...	...	18	23.02
1962	...	...	...	23	29.56
1963	...	...	...	14	17.48
1964	...	...	...	7	8.36

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1964:

				Male	Female	Total
Tuberculosis, Respiratory ...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Tuberculosis, other... ..	...	...	...	0	0	0
Other Infective and Parasitic Dis- eases ... ..	...	...	...	0	0	0
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach ...	...	...	...	5	1	6
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bron- chus ... ..	...	...	...	20	2	22
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast ...	...	...	...	0	6	6
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus ...	...	...	...	0	1	1
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms ... ..	...	...	...	13	12	25
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia ... ..	...	...	...	2	0	2
Diabetes ... ..	...	...	...	0	1	1
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ... ..	...	...	...	13	18	31

Coronary Disease, Angina ...	37	15	52
Hypertension with Heart Disease ...	1	1	2
Other Heart Disease	14	15	29
Other Circulatory Disease ...	4	6	10
Pneumonia	7	4	11
Bronchitis	11	3	14
Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	1	2	3
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	0	1	1
Gasteritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	0	1	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	0	1	1
Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	0	1
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion ...	0	0	0
Congenital Malformations ...	1	3	4
Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	10	10	20
Motor Vehicle Accidents	4	2	6
All Other Accidents	2	2	4
Suicide	1	0	1
<hr/>			
All causes	147	107	254
<hr/>			

SECTION II

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD SERVICES

PHYSIOTHERAPY CLINIC	Health Centre, High Street, Waltham Cross. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 8.45 a.m. to 1.0 p.m.
ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC	Health Centre, High Street, Waltham Cross. 1st Wednesday in each month, 2 to 5 p.m.
PHYSIOTHERAPY CLINIC	Tolmers Road, Cuffley. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 9 a.m. to 1.0 p.m.
CHEST CLINIC	Honey Lane Hospital, Waltham Abbey. Monday, 9.45 a.m. to 12 noon, Thursday, 2.0 p.m. to 3.45 p.m. Wednesday, 2 p.m. to 3 p.m. (Contact Clinic).
ANTE-NATAL CLINIC	Health Centre, High Street, Waltham Cross, Monday, 2.0 p.m. to 5.0 p.m.
OPHTHALMIC CLINIC	Health Centre, Blindman's Lane, Cheshunt. Friday, 9.0 a.m. to 1.0 p.m.

COUNTY COUNCIL HEALTH SERVICES

AMBULANCE	Fire and Ambulance Station, Cheshunt. Establishment on 31st December, 1964, two shift leaders, eight ambulance drivers, one ambulance, one sitting case car.
DAY NURSERY	The Chestnuts, Waltham Cross (Waltham Cross 24878). 30 places for children 0 to 5 years.
HOME HELP SERVICE	Organiser: Mrs. M. L. K. Frost, 178A High Street, Waltham Cross (Waltham Cross 24658). Office Hours: Monday to Thursday, 9.0 a.m. to 1.0 p.m.; 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.; Friday, 9.0 a.m. to 1.0 p.m.; 2.0 p.m. to 5.0 p.m. Establishment of Home Helps at 31st Dec., 1964. 49 Cases assisted during 1964: 418.

WELFARE CENTRES (1) *Health Centre, Blindman's Lane, Cheshunt. I.W.C. Monday 2.0 to 4.0 p.m., Thursday 10.0 to 12.0, 2.0 to 4.0 p.m.*

Dental. (By appointment.) Mon., Fri. a.m. Tues., Thurs. a.m. and p.m., Wed., p.m.

Gen. Clinic. Third Monday a.m.

Ophthalmic. Friday a.m.

Orthoptic. Friday a.m.

A.N. Relaxation Class. Tuesday p.m.

Speech Therapy. Tuesday a.m.

(2) *Memorial Hall, Goff's Oak. Every Friday p.m. Doctor attends weekly.*

(3) *Health Centre rear of Greenfield House, High Street, Waltham Cross (Waltham Cross 23401).*

General Clinic. 1st Monday a.m.

Mothers' Club. Wednesday evenings (alternate).

Dental Clinic. Each day.

Speech Therapy Clinic. Tuesday p.m.

Ante-Natal Clinic. Monday p.m. appointment only. Doctor attends

Relaxation Classes. Tuesday p.m.

Infant Welfare Centre. Wednesday a.m. and p.m. Doctor attends.

Chiropody Clinic. Friday 9.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon, 2.0 p.m. to 5.0 p.m. (by appointment only).

HEALTH VISITORS AND SCHOOL NURSES Mrs. I. Jorgensen, Welfare Centre, High Street, Waltham Cross. (Waltham Cross 23401).

Miss M. E. Pawsey, Health Centre, Blindman's Lane, Cheshunt (Waltham Cross 28232).

Miss J. P. Young, 87 Cuffley Hill, Goff's Oak. (Cuffley 2420).

Miss G. F. Grace, Health Centre, Blindman's Lane, Cheshunt (Waltham Cross 28232).

DISTRICT NURSES AND MIDWIVES Miss K. M. Woodcock, 32 Darcy Close Cheshunt (Waltham Cross 29308).

Miss M. G. Davies, 27 Ousden Drive, Cheshunt. (Waltham Cross 23745).

Miss M. Smith, 24 Cromwell Avenue, Cheshunt. (Waltham Cross 23580).

Miss M. G. Brown, 87 Cuffley Hill, Goff's Oak. (Cuffley 2420).

Miss E. L. Day, Park Cottage, Flamstead End. (Waltham Cross 23410).

Miss G. D. Taylor, 1 Prescott Road, Cheshunt. (Waltham Cross 22344).

OTHER SERVICES

BLOOD TRANSFUSION.

Sessions are held at the Health Centre, Waltham Cross, at regular intervals. Dates of future sessions and further information may be obtained from Mrs. B. Brown, Honorary Organiser, National Blood Transfusion Service, 133 Windmill Lane, Cheshunt. Telephone No.: Waltham Cross 25233.

BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY.

The Society has a range of medical equipment for the sick and injured available on loan on the recommendation of Medical Practitioners and District Nurses. The equipment is at The Clinic, High Street, Waltham Cross. The depot is open on Tuesday and Thursday, 7.30 p.m. to 9.0 p.m.

The Society staff a First Aid Post from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. on Saturdays and Sundays at the Herts County Council Sailing Base, Windmill Lane (adjoining the Council's Swimming Pool).

In addition to their normal activities, the local detachment has available a team which is on call for disaster relief work under the Commandant, Mrs. B. Brown, 133 Windmill Lane, Cheshunt. Telephone No.: Waltham Cross 25233.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

A hospital laboratory service is available at Chase Farm Hospital and at the Hertford County Hospital.

Water, milk and food specimens are sent to the Central Public Health Laboratory, Colindale or to the Regional Public Health Laboratory, Luton.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948-1951.

During the year no action was taken by the Council under Section 47 of the principal Act for the removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention. The advice of the Department is occasionally sought in dealing with problems involving care and attention, usually of aged persons living alone, and enquirers are put in touch with the Home Help or other appropriate services.

MORTUARY.

The mortuary is situated in a building at Cheshunt Cemetery, Bury Green Road. During the year no bodies were received in the mortuary. It is the normal practice now, when a post-mortem examination is required, to use the mortuaries attached to hospitals.

A Public Health Inspector attended at Cheshunt Cemetery in September when human remains were removed from the Cemetery under licence granted by the Home Secretary. All precautions necessary in the interests of public health were taken.

W.V.S. MEALS SERVICE.

A Meals-on-Wheels service for house-bound people, nominated from statutory welfare sources, continues to be operated by the W.V.S. the Council paying a subsidy on the cost of the meals. The service is used mainly by old age pensioners and during 1964 meals were delivered twice weekly on Tuesdays and Thursdays. Where requested a second meal is left to be heated up the following day.

The W.V.S. are hoping to be able during 1965, to organise the service on a daily basis.

Additional volunteer drivers would be very welcome since calls on this service continue to increase. Further information may be obtained from Mrs. D. V. Rogers, 16 Brookfield Gardens, Cheshunt. Telephone No.: Waltham Cross 23886.

HOME SAFETY.

The administration of the Home Safety Act 1961, is vested in the Public Health Committee and the Council are subscribers to the Home Safety Section of RoSPA. Posters and other publicity material on various aspects of Home Safety were displayed during the year at the Public Library and on Council vehicles and notice boards.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

A poster campaign on smoking and health was maintained on Council notice boards and vehicles. Slogan plates on the postal franking machine were also used for health propaganda.

SECTION III

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

The following table shows details of diseases notified during 1963 and 1964:

				1963	—————1964—————		
				Cases Notified	Cases Notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Deaths
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	20	29	—	—
Measles	...	...	...	836	383	—	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	52	53	1	—
Pneumonia	...	...	...	7	4	1	11
Erysipelas	...	...	...	3	1	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	5	5	—	—
Dysentery	...	...	...	3	5	—	—
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	—	4	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	1	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	21	11	6	—
Poliomyelitis (paralytic)	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Infective Encephalitis	...	...	...	—	1	—	—

MEASLES.

Notifications of Measles in the last ten years are shown in the following table: —

Year					Cases Notified	Notifications per 1,000 population
1955	...	...	...	...	740	28.36
1956	...	...	...	...	58	2.15
1957	...	...	...	...	622	22.17
1958	...	...	...	...	66	2.10
1959	...	...	...	...	713	22.92
1960	...	...	...	...	104	3.17

1961	...	...	...	...	935	26.35
1962	...	...	...	...	122	3.33
1963	...	...	...	...	836	22.28
1964	...	...	...	...	383	9.81

WHOOPING COUGH.

The incidence of this disease over the past ten years is shown in the following table:—

Year					Cases Notified	Notifications per 1,000 population
1955	...	...	...	...	6	0.23
1956	...	...	...	...	98	3.63
1957	...	...	...	...	127	4.53
1958	...	...	...	...	1	0.03
1959	...	...	...	...	16	0.51
1960	...	...	...	...	101	3.08
1961	...	...	...	...	18	0.51
1962	...	...	...	...	9	0.25
1963	...	...	...	...	52	1.39
1964	...	...	...	...	53	1.36

TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of new cases of Tuberculosis in 1964 was 11 compared with 21 cases in 1963.

New Cases, 1964—classified by age groups:—

Age	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Totals
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
0— 5	1	—	—	—	1
5—15	—	1	—	—	1
15—25	—	1	—	—	1
25—35	—	—	1	—	1
35—45	1	—	—	—	1
45—55	1	—	—	—	1
55—65	3	2	—	—	5
65 upwards	—	—	—	—	—
	6	4	1	—	11

	1964	1963
Number of cases from other areas transferred to Cheshunt	8	13

There were no deaths attributed to Tuberculosis in Cheshunt during 1964.

No action was taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936, which relate respectively to infectious persons suffering from tuberculosis and engaged in the handling of milk and to the removal to hospital of infectious persons suffering from tuberculosis.

FOOD POISONING.

Four cases of Food Poisoning were notified during the year. One was an isolated case in which the causative agent was not identified. The other three cases were all members of the same family and the causative agent was *Salmonella typhi murium*. The food which was the cause of the outbreak was not ascertained and so the origin of the infection could not be traced. The illness in all cases was mild and had a duration of two to three days.

DISINFECTION.

No current or terminal disinfection was carried out in connection with notifiable diseases during the year. Library books from houses where notifiable diseases have occurred are returned to the Public Health Department for disinfection before re-issue by the library.

SECTION IV

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES AND INSPECTION OF THE AREA

REPORT BY THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The Inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors during the year numbered 3,021 and details as to the nature of these inspections are given in the tables which follow. 651 complaints relating to a variety of matters were received.

SUMMARY.

Number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health and Housing Acts)	201
Number of dwelling-houses inspected for other than housing defects	470
Number of premises other than houses inspected	215
Premises re-inspected	479
Visits to works in progress	71
Miscellaneous visits	1,585
	3,021

Included in the above table are the following classified visits: —

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS:

Visits re cases of Infectious Diseases	231
Visits re Disposal of Refuse	68
Drainage Works	123
Visits to Swimming Baths	6
Visits re Water Supplies	36
Verminous Premises Disinfested	4

HOUSING ACTS:

Visits re Improvement Grants—Discretionary ...	127
Visits re Improvement Grants—Standard	57
Visits re Overcrowding	22
Visits re Immigrants “Certificates — Declaration of Accommodation”	6
Visits re Contravention of Council Mortgage Deed — Lodgers	155
Visits to houses let in lodgings	6

CLEAN AIR ACT:

Visits re Smoke Control Areas	...	...	...	467
Visits re Smoke Nuisances	...	...	...	78
Visits to Atmospheric Pollution Stations	...	...	...	187
Visits re Boiler Furnace Installations	...	...	...	4
Smoke observations	...	...	...	50

GENERAL:

Visits re Caravan Act	...	...	...	197
Visits re Petroleum Acts	...	...	...	69
Visits re Rent Act	...	...	...	5
Visits re National Assistance Act, Section 47	...	...	...	6
Visits re Noise Abatement	...	...	...	110
Visits re Rodent Control	...	...	...	83
Visits to Animal Boarding Establishments	...	...	...	12
Visits re Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	...	...	...	8

Details of inspections of food premises and factories are given in the appropriate sections of the Report.

UNFIT HOUSES.

During the year Demolition Orders were made on 1 and 2 Leatherbottle Cottages, Peakes Lane and a Closing Order was made on 20, Albury Grove Road, No. 153 High Street, Cheshunt, which is in the Cheshunt Redevelopment Area, was purchased by the Council and closed. These four houses were reported upon as unfit during the previous year.

Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Crocodile Cottages, College Road, were reported upon as unfit during 1964 but orders had not been made at the end of the year.

254, High Street, Waltham Cross, on which a Closing Order was made in 1956 was reconditioned and rendered fit for human habitation and the Council therefore determined the Closing Order.

Four houses on which Demolition Orders were made in previous years were demolished in 1964, namely 109, 111, 113, 115/117, Turners Hill.

The total number of individual unfit houses dealt with under the Demolition or Closing Order procedure of the Housing Acts since the beginning of 1953 is 182.

OVERCROWDING AND HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION.

Under the new powers provided by Section 19 of the Housing Act 1961, the Council gave a Direction applying a limit on the number of occupants who should live in one house which was in multiple-occupation having regard to the facilities available in the house. The purpose was to prevent overcrowding and the action taken appears to have been effective in this case.

Conditions were improved in one overcrowded house by one occupier securing alternative accommodation but the remaining family which consisted of the occupier, his wife and six children was still in excess of the permitted number. On the application of the occupier the Council granted a licence under Section 80 of the Housing Act 1957 authorising one person in excess of the permitted number to sleep in the house for the period ending 30th April, 1965.

One case only of statutory overcrowding was ascertained during the year and in this house there had been previous instances of overcrowding and breaches of the Council's Mortgage Deed by having lodgers without the previous consent of the Council. The assistance of the Italian Consul General was sought in this case, after which a statement supplied by the occupier in response to a Notice under Section 85(3) of the Housing Act 1957, showed that there was one family only residing in the premises and that the overcrowding had been abated.

In dealing with applications for lodgers from mortgagors a bedroom standard is used. A house with 2 double bedrooms and 1 single bedroom is considered to provide accommodation for a maximum of 5 persons irrespective of age.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are no registered common lodging houses in the Urban District.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

The Housing Act 1964 gave to local authorities powers to compel owners in certain circumstances to improve tenanted dwellings and made changes in the scheme of Standard and Discretionary Grants. The purpose behind these provisions is to secure that within the next ten years most of the two million or so improvable older houses which lack amenities and which still have a reasonable life are provided with hot

water, a fixed bath or shower, a wash hand-basin, an inside water closet and a proper food store; the five “standard amenities.”

The Council previously decided upon a systematic approach to the voluntary improvement of houses by declaring two areas for concentrated effort, but progress made with these voluntary schemes was not encouraging.

During the year, the Council approved 12 applications for Standard Grants for the installation of amenities which qualified for grants totalling £1,620. Twenty applications for Discretionary Improvement Grants were approved during the year for works estimated to cost £6,855.

The changes in the Improvement Grant provisions under the 1964 Act are designed to make grants more attractive and thus to encourage more owners to improve their dwellings.

The limit of the Discretionary Grant payable in respect of each dwelling by improvement works remains at £400 but when a dwelling is provided by conversion of a house of three or more storeys the limit has been increased to £500.

With regard to Standard Grants, the amount of grant for the five amenities remains as half the actual cost incurred with a maximum of £155. A revised list of the amenities is set out in the Housing Act 1964 as follows :—

				Amount allowed towards limit
				£
(i)	a fixed bath or shower in a bathroom if reasonably practicable	...	...	25
(ii)	a wash-hand basin	...	...	5
(iii)	a hot and cold water supply at a fixed bath or shower	...	...	35
	a hot and cold water supply at a wash- hand basin	...	...	15
	a hot and cold water supply at a sink			25
(iv)	a water closet, internal if practicable	...		40
(v)	satisfactory facilities for storing food	...		10

It will now be possible for the payment also of half the cost of additional works in certain circumstances, viz., if it is necessary to provide a bathroom in a new structure or converted outbuilding, if a septic tank has to be installed or if piped water supply has to be brought into the dwelling.

The overall maximum grant payable if additional works are necessary is £350.

RENT ACT, 1957.

Details of applications for Certificates of Disrepair and applications for cancellation of Certificates during the year are as follows:—

Number of applications for certificates	...	...	2
Number of decisions to issue certificates	...	...	2
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	...	...	2
Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	...	...	1
Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	...	...	—
Number of certificates issued	...	...	1
Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	...	...	—

HOUSING STATISTICS.

Number of houses erected since 1945:

By the Urban District Council of Cheshunt	...	1,533
By the Edmonton Borough Council	...	694
By the Tottenham Borough Council	...	185
By the Wood Green Borough Council	...	216
By Private Enterprise	...	4,313
		<hr/> 6,941 <hr/>

Number of houses erected during 1964

By the Urban District Council of Cheshunt	...	30
By the Wood Green Borough Council	...	43
By Private Enterprise	...	233
		<hr/> 306 <hr/>

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES.

1. INSPECTION FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by local Authorities ...	—	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority ...	74	40	—	—
(iii) Other Premises under the Act (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	—	—	—	—
Total ...	74	40	—	—

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	Number of Cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M By H.M. Inspector Inspector		
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
Unsuitable or Defective .	1	1	—	1	—
Insufficient .	1	—	—	1	—
Other Offences including offences under Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	2	1	—	2	—

3. OUTWORK

There is one factory only in this area submitting lists of outworkers required by Section 110 of the Act. The nature of the work is making of wearing apparel and the number of outworkers in the August list was 202. There were no cases of default in sending lists to the Council during the year.

Thirty inspections were made of outworkers' premises and they were found to be satisfactory.

PLACES OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT.

Under Regulation 5 of the Hertfordshire (Music and Dancing) Regulations, 1955, all new applications to the County Council for a licence must be accompanied by a letter from the County District Council stating whether there is any objection on sanitary grounds to the licensing of the premises.

No new applications were dealt with during the year and no objection was raised on sanitary grounds to the renewal of existing licences.

Two inspections were made during the year.

SERVICE OF NOTICES.

Statutory Notices under Section 93, Public Health Act, 1936, to abate nuisance	...	...	...	...	1
Statutory Notices under Section 277, Public Health Act, 1936, requiring information as to ownership of premises	...	...	...	...	10
Statutory Notices under Section 75, Public Health Act, 1936, requiring provision of covered dustbin for house refuse	...	...	...	...	1
Statutory Notices under Section 17, Public Health Act, 1961, requiring work to be carried out on stopped up drain	...	...	...	...	1
Statutory Notices under Section 287, Public Health Act, 1936, of intention to enter	...	...	...	...	1
Licence under Section 80, Housing Act, 1957, for temporary use of house by persons in excess of permitted number	...	...	...	...	1
Statutory Notices under Section 85(3) Housing Act, 1957, requiring statement of persons sleeping in a house					1
Statutory Notices under Section 159, Housing Act, 1957 of intention to enter houses for survey	...	...			12

Statutory Notices under Section 19, Housing Act, 1961 to prevent or reduce overcrowding in a house in multiple occupation	6
Statutory Notices under Section 170. Housing Act, 1957 requisition of information	1
Statutory Notices under Section 12(2) Clean Air Act, 1956, requiring the carrying out of adaptations ...	3
Statutory Notices under Section 26, Caravan Sites & Control of Development Act, 1960, of intention to enter	4

SUMMARY

Statutory Notices requiring defects in dwelling houses to be remedied: —

Served, 1964	2	Complied with, 1964	4
Outstanding 31st Dec., 1963	2	Complied with by Council in default	—
		Outstanding 31st Dec., 1964 ...	—
	—		—
	4		4
	—		—

Intimation Notices served during the year 53

WATER SUPPLY

The whole of the district is within the area of supply of the Metropolitan Water Board and the supply has been satisfactory in quantity and quality. All dwelling-houses in the district are supplied from public mains direct to the houses with the exception of the following premises, where water is obtained from private sources : —

Aqueduct Lock House, River Lea Bank.
 Aqueduct Lock Cottage, River Lea Bank.
 Cheshunt Lock House, River Lea Bank.
 Plantation Cottage, River Lea Bank.
 Housemoors Cottage, Halfhide Lane.
 New River Cottage, Halfhide Lane.
 Theobalds Secondary Modern School, Theobalds Park.
 Theobalds Lodge, Theobalds Park.
 Theobalds Cottage, Theobalds Park.
 Cottage, South Villa Nursery, Park Lane.

During the year eleven samples for bacteriological examination were taken from these private sources of supply and all were reported upon as satisfactory with the exception of two samples of well water taken before filtration at Plantation Cottage. Both of these samples were not satisfactory for drinking purposes and the occupier was advised that no water from this source should be used for drinking unless it had been previously boiled or passed through the domestic filter installed for that purpose.

FLUORIDATION OF WATER SUPPLY

In 1963 the Council told the County Council that they supported the proposals for the making of an arrangement with water undertakers for the addition of fluoride to water supplies which are deficient in it naturally. In March 1964 Hertfordshire County Council decided that consideration of the Health Committee's recommendation on this subject should be deferred pending the result of the High Court Case against Watford Borough Council.

During the year the Cheshunt Public Health Committee considered literature submitted in support of the case both for and against fluoridation.

SWIMMING BATHS

The Cheshunt Swimming Pool, which belongs to the Council, is fitted with modern plant for heating and continuously filtering and chlorinating the bath water. The ph. value and chlorine content is checked at frequent intervals daily and a record of these tests is maintained.

Three samples were taken for bacteriological examination during the season and they were found to be satisfactory.

The swimming pool at Theobalds Park Secondary School is operated on the fill and empty system with water from a chlorinated supply at the school. Two samples of water were submitted for bacteriological examination during the season and were reported upon as satisfactory.

School swimming pools at Cheshunt Grammar School, Turnford Secondary School and the Flamstead End Junior Primary School are regularly sampled during the season by the County Health Department and there were no failures among these samples.

School swimming pools are under construction at Dewhurst St. Mary's School and the Cambridge Road Secondary School.

SEWERAGE

The Engineer & Surveyor reports as follows : —

“Sewage disposal is catered for by the East Middlesex Main Drainage Authority which ultimately receives all the properties connected to main drainage in this area, although some of it is via the Cuffley Valley Sewer and in one case direct into Enfield Sewers.

There are a number of properties drained to cesspools or septic tanks, a form of drainage considered adequate by the Ministry of Housing & Local Government when considering applications for erection of houses under Byelaw provisions.

The laying of new sewers in the last two or three years will eventually result in the number of cesspools and septic tanks being reduced. The connection of these properties to public sewers takes some time to arrange.

In brief, I would say that the arrangements for sewage and sewage disposal in the District are adequate.”

CESSPOOL DRAINAGE

Since October 1963, the emptying of domestic cesspools by the local authority has been free of charge. Charges for the emptying of non-domestic cesspools are based on the actual cost of the work involved.

CARAVANS

The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, prohibits the use of land as a caravan site without a site licence, and a site licence cannot be granted unless the applicant has Planning Permission to use the site for caravans.

The following decisions were made on applications for site licences during the year : —

<i>Site</i>	<i>Licence and Planning Consent expire on</i>	<i>No. of Caravans</i>	<i>Conditions of Licence</i>
1. Walthamdene Kennels, Over - the - Line, Trinity Lane.	Site Licence refused		
2. Highview Nursery, Ham- mondstreet Road.	Site Licence refused		
3. St. James's Road, Goff's Oak (Mrs. A. Tyler).	No Limit of Time	2	—

4. Hawkers Nursery, Barrow Lane.	No Limit of Time	1	---
5. Pollards Nursery, Turnford.	31st December 1966	1	—
6. Springfield Nursery, Crouch Lane.	31st December 1966	1	—
7. Lowfield Nursery, St. James's Road.	31st December 1966	1	—
8. Tolcarne Nursery, Crouch Lane.	31st December 1966	1	—
9. Laurelbank Farm, St. James's Road.	30th June 1965	1	—
10. Pollards Nursery, Newgatestreet Road.	Application refused	—	—
11. S. S. Wood, Theobalds Park.	31st December 1965	1	—
12. Tanfield Stud Farm, Hammondstreet Road.	31st March 1967	1	—

An application for a site licence for two caravans was received in respect of Old Bungalow, Newgatestreet Road, but consideration was deferred pending determination of the planning permission with regard to this site.

Legal proceedings were authorised in respect of three caravans stationed on land at Almin, Burton Lane but the proceedings were withdrawn on the caravans being removed from the site.

The legal proceedings instituted in 1963 against the owner of a caravan parked on the roadside waste at the junction of Appleby Street and Holbeck Lane were continued. The case was before the Cheshunt magistrates on several occasions during the year and substantial sums were paid by the owner in daily penalties and costs.

On 25th November the magistrates adjourned the case until 30th December to give the defendant a final opportunity to remove the caravan. On an inspection on 16th December the caravan had gone, there was evidence of a fire on the site and it would appear that the caravan was burnt and the remaining debris carted away.

The Caravan Site at St. Lawrence Farm is still being occupied by caravans considerably in excess of the number permitted by the site licence, which was issued in March

1961. It provided for the siting of 28 caravans and that this number should be run down by 7 caravans at the end of the second, third and fourth years.

The problems arising from the use of this site were before the Public Health Committee on a number of occasions and many inspections were made during the course of the year, at one period daily, to obtain evidence in support of legal proceedings.

At Cheshunt Court on 18th November 1964 summonses were heard for failing to comply with the terms of the site licence on 17th January and 3rd June and the company were fined £35 0s. 0d. on the first summons and £70 0s. 0d. on the second. They were also ordered to pay £100 0s. 0d. costs.

Further proceedings were authorised but these were not heard until January 1965.

INFESTATION

Contact insecticides are used where necessary to combat infestation.

The assistance of the Department was sought during the year in dealing with infestations by the following insects :

Ants	...	...	...	...	...	11
Wasps	...	...	...	...	...	25
Bugs	...	...	...	...	...	4
Pantry Beetles	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bees	...	...	...	...	...	5
Fleas	...	...	...	...	...	4

The infestation of pantry beetles (*Dermestes lardarius*) occurred in the local Cottage Hospital. Apparently bread which was put out for birds by local residents was carried by birds and dropped down the chimneys of the nurses' quarters. This bread together with several dead birds in the chimney formed an ideal site for the infestation.

One complaint was received of an infestation of moles and this was dealt with by a private contractor, after consultation with the complainant.

No complaints were received this year from the residents of the Church Lane Housing Estate regarding "Gooseberry or Clover Mite."

Where work is undertaken by the Department to combat infestation a charge is made.

RODENT CONTROL.

Year ended 31st December, 1964.

	Local Authority	Type of Property			Total
		Dwelling Houses	Agricultural	All other (including Business and Industrial)	
Total number of properties ...	8	11,159	300	1,908	13,375
Number of properties inspected	12	410	1	62	485
Number of properties found to be infested by rats ...	—	—	—	—	—
	7	262	1	48	318
Number of properties found to be infested by mice ...	1	31	—	8	40
Number of infested properties treated	8	293	1	56	358
“Block” Treatments ...	—	—	—	—	—

The treatment of rodent infestation at private dwellings is free but charges are made for work carried out at other premises. For a short period, during which the post of Rodent Operative was vacant, the services of a private company specialising in rodent control work were used.

No baiting of the sewers was undertaken during the year. The number of rats in the soil sewers is very small.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The Council undertake a weekly collection of house refuse in all parts of the Urban District and the refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping in gravel pits at Hoddesdon. The collection of trade refuse is also undertaken.

A "pilot" scheme using paper sacks for refuse collection was reported upon favourably and the scheme is to be continued and extended.

With a view to reducing the litter problem from the dumping of refuse such as mattresses, the Council undertake the collection of household rubbish of this nature without charge, but garden refuse and builders' rubble is excluded.

The refuse collection and disposal service is under the control of the Council's Engineer & Surveyor.

REFUSE DUMPS

Dumping of refuse is controlled by consents granted by the Herts County Council and the District Council under the Hertfordshire County Council Act, 1935. One new consent was granted during the year for the deposit of non putrescible refuse at Thistley Marsh, Cheshunt.

The conditions are designed to prevent nuisance and control fires.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

This Act provides that no person shall keep a Boarding Establishment for animals except under the authority of a licence granted by the local authority who may impose such conditions as appear to be necessary for securing the objects of the Act. The Act came into operation on 1st January, 1964, and three licences to keep such boarding establishments were issued by the Council during the year.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

One licence to keep a pet shop was granted during the year and the conditions recommended by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals were incorporated in the licence.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

SMOKE CONTROL AREAS

During the year the Minister confirmed Cheshunt's fourth Smoke Control Order, to come into operation on 1st July, 1965. The following table shows details of the Smoke Control Areas as at the end of the year.

Area No.	Acres	Made	Order Confirmed	Operation	Total	Houses Estimated No. On which grant paid	
						Requiring Adaptation	
1	140	20.12.60	21. 4.61	1.11.61	896	178	116
2	280	19.12.61	20. 3.62	1.10.62	868	388	187
3	250	18.12.62	28. 3.63	1.10.63	1501	576	330
4	123	17. 4.64	18. 8.64	1. 7.65	1048	680	not yet available

The No. 1 Area includes the new development of the Tottenham, Edmonton and Wood Green Councils on the Russell's Ride Estate which was still under construction at the end of the year.

The effect of a Smoke Control Order is to ban all smoke from chimneys and to require the burning only of "authorised fuels."

Garden bonfires are not prohibited in Smoke Control Areas but it is an offence if the smoke therefrom is a nuisance to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood.

The Council pay grant of 7/10ths of the expenditure incurred on approved adaptations to fireplaces which are necessary to comply with the Smoke Control Order. In cases of hardship the Council are empowered to pay additional grant up to 100% of the cost and in several approved cases have done so.

A number of amendments were made to the Clean Air Act by the Housing Act, 1964, which came into force on 16th August, 1964. These include an amended definition of "new dwellings" which is now one erected after 16th August, 1964. Provision has been made that grant on installing a heating appliance of a particular class shall not be payable where the local authority have by resolution designated that class of appliance as unsuitable for installation in that area. Local authorities are given discretionary power to approve retrospectively for grant purposes expenditure which had been incurred without the local authority's prior approval. Provision is made for exchequer contribution to be made available to discretionary repayments made to avoid hardship to individual owners and occupiers. Exchequer contribution was previously payable in respect of the mandatory repayments only. Provision of means of ignition is now an eligible adaptation and is deemed to be the execution of works so as to qualify for grant.

In December, 1964, under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1964, the Minister designated direct acting electric space heaters as a class of appliance generally unsuitable for installation in England and Wales as tending to impose undue strain on the fuel resources available. The effect of this designation is not to prohibit the installation of such heaters but to exclude the cost of their installation from expenditure attracting grant under the Clean Air Act.

Circular 69/63 announced that following technological changes in the gas industry open fire gas coke could no longer be regarded as the main replacement for raw coal in future smoke control areas which would have to be planned on the basis that only appliances capable of using the available fuels would be installed. Openable stoves, under floor draught open fires, or fixed gas, electric storage, or oil heaters are now regarded as reasonably necessary works and the full expenditure on such installations ranks for grant.

In common with a number of neighbouring authorities the Council adopted a schedule of maximum prices which would normally rank for grant for these appliances.

Open fire coke will be available for the Cheshunt No. 4 Smoke Control Area, so that grant will be payable on the installation of improved open grates but the Minister suggests that every encouragement should be given to householders to choose some other form of space heating.

The Council's 102 flats at Balmoral Close are within Smoke Control Area No. 4, and the existing coal fires were replaced with gas room heaters.

Valuable support for the clean air campaign was obtained by the display of the self contained mobile exhibition belonging to the Solid Smokeless Fuels Federation in the Waltham Cross area on three occasions during the year.

NATIONAL SURVEY OF AIR POLLUTION

In 1961 the Council set up three Air Pollution Measurement Stations in collaboration with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, to measure smoke and sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere.

The stations are situate at Goff's Oak Playing Field, the Manor House Depot and at Waltham Cross. Daily readings are made and the results submitted to the Warren Spring

Laboratory, who issue a monthly summary of the observations made by all local authorities taking part in the survey.

The average daily amounts for each month of the year are shown in the following tables :

Station No.	Smoke			Sulphur Dioxide		
	1	2	3	1	2	3
January	147	98	84	240	192	172
February	142	78	72	147	133	147
March	72	30	39	118	97	135
April	68	37	32	127	107	92
May	33	19	NR	73	58	NR
June	32	22	NR	66	55	NR
July	26	12	11	70	52	63
August	34	14	14	71	56	32
September	40	15	15	72	60	39
October	116	69	50	174	142	44
November	68	36	NR	119	106	NR
December	133	85	NR	189	162	NR

Station No. 1: Waltham Cross.

Station No. 2: Council Depot.

Station No. 3: Goff's Oak.

Note.—NR signifies “no result,” which is returned for a number of reasons, one being where there are fewer than 21 daily readings in the month.

GRIT AND DUST

The two Deposit Gauges set up in Harold Road, Waltham Cross, in October, 1962, and operated throughout 1963, were kept in use until 15th September, 1964. They were used to monitor the deposit in that area following complaints alleging nuisance from burnt and partly burnt sawdust which the complainants alleged was discharged at intervals from a factory in the Waltham Holy Cross Urban District Council's area.

In January, 1964, a further joint meeting was held at the Town Hall, Waltham Abbey, when members and officers of both authorities and an Alkali Inspector from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government were present. It was arranged that the investigation should be continued and that deposit bowls from Cheshunt should be placed at the disposal of the Waltham Holy Cross Urban District Council.

In March, a petition was submitted by residents in Harold Road, complaining about shavings and sawdust emitted onto gardens and street and blown into houses. The petition also complained of continual nuisance from noise.

Investigations showed that the reason for complaint about shavings and sawdust was an isolated occurrence and was due to the blocking of a hopper at the factory resulting in a certain amount of sawdust and shavings being blown about the immediate neighbourhood before the obstruction was discovered. The wood waste at this factory is not now being burnt but is bagged and carted away.

The deposit bowl used in Lambton Avenue to monitor the emission of coal dust from the Theobalds Grove Station Coal Wharf together with the control instrument sited at the Grammar School, Windmill Lane, were withdrawn in April. Compared with the control the deposit at Lambton Avenue was a normal one.

WATER COURSE — PALMERS WAY

During the year strong representations were made by residents in Palmers Way regarding the condition of the water course which abuts on the gardens of private dwellings in this road and the Council were asked to support the representations made by the residents to the Lee Conservancy Catchment Board that the water course should be culverted. The Board, for technical reasons, do not favour the water course being culverted. The Council have the water course under regular treatment for rat infestation and when inspected on a number of occasions during the year its condition was not in any way prejudicial to health or a nuisance.

NUISANCE FROM PIGEONS

Pigeons which make their home under Theobalds Grove Railway Station Bridge give rise to complaint from time to time. This problem was considered by the Public Health Committee during the year and various methods of control were discussed.

Section 74 of the Public Health Act, 1961, empowers the local authority to take any steps for the purpose of abating or mitigating any nuisance, annoyance or damage caused by the congregation in built up areas of pigeons and other birds, provided that all reasonable precautions are taken to ensure that the seizure and destruction of any birds is carried out humanely.

British Railways do not favour any measures which involve permanent fixtures to the bridge structure and the Council decided to take no action.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT

A number of complaints were received alleging noise nuisance from a motor car factory and this matter engaged the attention of the Public Health and Planning Committees of the Council over a long period. Regular inspections at various hours of the day and at night were carried out and measurements with a noise level indicator were taken. The difficulties of establishing a statutory nuisance in regard to noise are considerable but after protracted enquiries, a statutory notice was served in October requiring the abatement of a nuisance arising from mobile compressors being used without adequate insulation against the emission of noise. This problem really became acute when portable compressors were brought in as an emergency arrangement following the breakdown of the permanent installation and the nuisance was abated when a new permanent compressor was installed.

The problem is basically one which is bound to arise where residential property adjoins an industrial site. A noise level which is normal in an industrial process may give rise to annoyance to nearby residents although its level is not excessive or unreasonable and is not a statutory nuisance. Some noise is unavoidable in industrial areas and may have to be accepted since in some cases it cannot be entirely eliminated no matter how anxious the factory occupiers may be to co-operate.

Complaints were also received on a number of occasions alleging noise nuisance from Beat Night functions at the Wolsey Hall. Measurements were taken with a noise level indicator in this case and the recorded noise level as measured outside the hall appeared not to be excessive and was actually lower than the noise level registered by passing traffic. The promoters, however, undertook to do all in their power to alleviate the annoyance caused to nearby residents.

SHOPS ACT, 1950 — EARLY CLOSING DAYS

The day of the weekly half holiday for non-exempted shops within the Urban District is fixed by Order. All shops to which the Order applies must be closed for the weekly half holiday on Thursdays at 1 p.m. throughout the year, provided that any shop keeper may substitute Saturdays for Thursdays on affixing a notice to that effect in his shop.

Following representations from some retailers, the Council gave notice of their intention to consider altering the early closing day but after considering the representations made decided to take no action.

During the year a number of enquiries were made into the hours worked by young persons in retail shops but no contravention of statutory requirements was found.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MEAT AND OTHER FOOD INSPECTIONS

The number of food premises in the area classified according to type of business is as follows:

Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	1
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	...	37
Grocery and Provisions	...	...	...	...	...	56
Fruiterers and Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	...	29
Fish Friers	...	...	...	...	...	5
Fishmongers	...	...	...	...	...	6
Dairies and Milkshops	...	...	...	...	...	15
Chemists	...	...	...	...	...	8
Confectioners	...	...	...	...	...	65
Cafés, Caterers, Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	62
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	25
Bakers	...	...	...	...	...	15
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	5

During the year 325 visits were made to shops and premises where food is prepared or exposed for sale as detailed in the following table:—

Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	129
Butcher Shops	...	...	...	...	...	16
Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	7
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	...	17
Cafés and Restaurants	...	...	...	...	...	10
School Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	4
Other Food Shops and Food Premises	...	...	...	...	...	71
Visits to Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	...	49
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	5
Mobile Shops	...	...	...	...	...	17

FOOD CONDEMNED

At premises other than slaughterhouses, the following foodstuffs were surrendered as unsound and unfit for human consumption : —

Packets of Frozen Food ...	...	...	1,468
Meat ...	...	...	1,913 lbs.
Fish ...	...	...	16 stone
Chickens ...	...	...	43
Tins of various meats and soups ...	...	...	66
Tins of various fruits and vegetables ...	...	...	776
Tins of milk and milk products ...	...	...	12
Tins of fish ...	...	...	3

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

There is only one slaughterhouse in Cheshunt and this is licensed until 30th September, 1965.

The Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963, require that meat at slaughterhouses must be inspected and when passed as fit for human consumption must be marked. There is no difficulty in maintaining 100% inspection and as provided by Regulations, the Council make charges for meat inspection at the rate of 2/6d. for cattle, 9d. per calf or pig and 6d. per sheep, lamb or goat.

One hundred and twenty nine visits were made to the slaughterhouse during the year and details of carcasses and offal inspected and condemned are shown in the following table : —

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed, if known	283	—	5	1,465	611	—
Number inspected ...	283	—	5	1,465	611	—

All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci :

Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned. ...	22	—	—	—	9	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci ...	7.77%	—	—	—	1.47%	—

Tuberculosis only :

Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	—	—	—	—	3	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	0.49%	—

Cysticerci :

Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	2	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration ...	2	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—

METHOD OF DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED FOOD

Condemned foodstuffs are buried with suitable precautions at the Council's Refuse Disposal Tip.

LICENSING OF SLAUGHTERMEN

Five slaughtermen's licences to slaughter animals in a Slaughterhouse by the captive bolt method were renewed for the period of one year. Two of these applicants had previously held "qualified" licences, which are granted to newcomers to the trade to enable them to get experience under supervision. Both applicants were now considered to be competent and qualified to hold full licences under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958.

REGISTRATION OF FOOD PREMISES

The number of food premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and the number of dairies registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, together with the number of inspections is shown in the following table : —

Premises	No.	No. of Inspections
Ice Cream Premises	76	17
Food Preparing Premises	21	69
Dairies	4	2

ICE CREAM (HEAT TREATMENT, ETC.) REGULATIONS, 1959

No contraventions were recorded of the Regulations regarding temperature at which ice cream is to be kept or as to protection from contamination.

There are no premises registered for the manufacture of ice cream.

ICE CREAM SAMPLING

Examination of ice cream samples is carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Luton by the Methelene Blue Test and samples are graded according to Ministry of Health provisional grades. Plate counts on samples and presumptive tests for B. Coli are not carried out. During the year sixteen samples of ice cream were submitted for examination and all the samples were placed in Grade 1. One iced lolly sample was reported upon as satisfactory.

This is the fifth consecutive year that all ice cream samples taken in Cheshunt have been reported upon as satisfactory.

MILK LICENCES

With effect from 1st October, 1964, the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1963, changed the designation "Tuberculin Tested" to "Untreated." Four new licences to use the designation "Untreated" were granted during the year for the period to 31st December, 1965.

MILK SAMPLING

The County Council undertake sampling for the presence of tubercle bacilli and brucella abortus. No report of the presence of either of these organisms was received during the year.

LIQUID EGG (PASTEURISATION) REGULATIONS, 1963

There are no egg pasteurisation plants in the district.

FOOD SAMPLES EXAMINED BY THE PUBLIC ANALYST

Thirty informal samples were submitted for analysis during the year and all were reported upon as genuine.

Sample

<i>No.</i>	<i>Article</i>		
396	Fresh Chestnut Puree.	418	Cream
397	Soup	419	Butter
398	Hors D'oeuvre	420	Desiccated Coconut
399	Lychees in Syrup	423	Rich Fruit Pudding
400	Turtle Soup — Double Concentrated	424	Ham and Chicken Paste
401	Swiss Fondue	425	Corned Beef
407	Apricot Chutney	426	Pure Lemon Juice
408	Clam Chowder	434	Pure Jaffa Lemon Juice
409	Smoked Goose Paté	435	Long Grain Patna Type Rice
410	Jellied Cranberry Sauce	436	Fancy Golden Corn
413	Brandy Flavoured Butter	437	Strawberry Pie Filling
414	Danish Cream	438	Pork'N'Ham
415	French Dressing	439	Ground Nutmegs
416	Paté of Anchovies	440	Blackcurrant Jam
417	Rhubarb and Ginger Jam	441	Irish Stew

FOOD COMPLAINTS

Thirty-eight complaints relating to food stuffs sold in Cheshunt during the year were received by this Department, but on investigation fifteen of them could not be substantiated. Twenty-three complaints were considered by the Council and details are shown in the following table. The items marked with a sample number were submitted to the Public Analyst for examination and report.

Two cases taken before the Magistrates where the defendant pleaded a warranty as a defence were dismissed.

One case concerned a tin of tomatoes canned in Italy by an Italian company who were therefore outside the jurisdiction of the Court. The second case concerned an imported kidney and the retailing Company who proved that they had exercised all due diligence, joined the Importers in the proceedings under Section 113 of the Act. The Importer pleaded that the goods were imported with an Official Certificate, which was a guarantee that the animals had been inspected ante and post-mortem and found free from disease.

In both cases the Clerk of the Council made representations to the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, with a view to the matter being taken up with the appropriate authorities in the countries of origin.

COMPLAINTS RE FOODSTUFFS SOLD 1964

Sample No.	Foodstuff	Nature of Complaint	Council's Decision	Result
402	Bottle of Milk	Live worm in milk	No Action	—
403	Chicken and Ham Pie	Moulds	Warning	—
404	Bar of Milk Chocolate	Traces of atmospheric dust	Warning	—
405	Jar of Strawberry Jam	Piece of glass in jam	No Action	—
406	Jar of Gooseberry Jam	Fragments of wood in jam	Warning	—
410A	Fried Fish	Nail in fish	Legal Proceedings	Fined £5.0.0d. 10/6d. costs and 10/- witness fee
411	Fruit Slab Cake	Mould	Legal Proceedings	Fined £25.0.0d. 2 gns. costs
412	Steak and Kidney Pie	Animal hide with hair attached	Legal Proceedings	Fined £20.0.0d.
	Corned Beef	Insect	No Action	—
	Butter	Discolouration	No Action	—
421	Malt and Honey Fruit Loaf	Mould	Legal Proceedings	Fined £20.0.0d. 2 gns. costs
422	Tin of Pork Luncheon Meat	Mould	Legal Proceedings	Fined £35.0.0d. 2 gns. costs
427	Brawn	Strip of black skin with stiff hair attached in brawn	Warning	—
	Cornish Pasty	Mould	Legal Proceedings	Fined £25.0.0d. 2 gns. costs
	Yoghurt	Mould	Legal Proceedings	Fined £25.0.0d. 5 gns. costs
428	Pkt. Frozen Peas	Leaf tissue in peas	Warning	—
	4 Bread Rolls	Mould	Legal Proceedings	Retailer fined £10.0.0d. Manufacturers fined £10.0.0d. 3 gns. costs and £1.15.0d. witness fee
429	Tin of Tomatoes	Caterpillar in tomatoes	Legal Proceedings	Case Dismissed
431	Uncut White Loaf	String in loaf	Legal Proceedings	Fined £40.0.0d. 3 gns. costs
432	Lamb Kidney	Abscess in kidney	Legal Proceedings	Case Dismissed
433	Bread Roll	Traces of charred dough and iron	Warning	—
442	½-pt. Bottle of Single Cream	Watery	No Further Action as Sample was Genuine	—
443	Beans in Tomato Sauce	Piece of string in beans	Warning	—

CLEAN FOOD CAMPAIGN

Posters on Food Hygiene were regularly displayed during the year on a poster stand in the Public Library and on notice boards and Council vehicles. Food hygiene propaganda is an important aspect of the routine duties of the Public Health Inspectors when visiting food premises and every opportunity is taken during these visits to further the clean food campaign.

MOBILE SHOPS

Late in 1963, the Council requested the County Council to consider promulgating legislation to regulate mobile shops within the county. The County Council indicated that this matter had been considered on several occasions and was carefully reviewed at the time of the preparation of the Hertfordshire County Council Act, 1960. At that time a licensing system for mobile traders similar to the systems in force in London and Middlesex was planned but this did not make provision for control of the mobile trader. Opposition to such a licensing system was received from the Ministries concerned and after a review in conjunction with the Borough and District Council's Association, the County Council came to the conclusion that there was not a good case for seeking the application of a licensing system to mobile traders in Hertfordshire. The point was made that legislation designed to regulate mobile shops should be on a national rather than a local basis since mobile shops are now a well established feature of the country. The Clerk took the question up with the Ministry of Health from whom it was understood that the whole question of mobile shops was under review.

CONTENTS

	Page		Page
Air Pollution — National	3	Measles	12
Survey of	30	Midwives	9
Ambulance	7	Milk—Sampling	37
Animal Boarding Establish-		Milk Licenses	37
ments Act, 1963	28	Mobile Shops	40
Area	3	Mortuary	10
Blood Transfusion	9	National Assistance Acts,	
Birth Rate	3	1948-1951	10
British Red Cross Society	9	Noise Abatement Act ...	33
Caravans	24	Notifiable Diseases ...	12
Cesspool Drainage	24	Outwork	21
Clean Food Campaign ...	39	Overcrowding and Houses	
Clinics	8	in Multiple Occupa-	
Common Lodging Houses	17	tion	17
Day Nursery	7	Pet Animals Act, 1951 ...	28
Deaths—Cause of	5, 6	Population	3
Death Rate	4	Public Entertainment —	
Disinfection	14	Places of	21
District Nurses	9	Refuse Collection and	
Factories—Inspection of ...	20	Disposal	28
Fluoridation	23	Refuse Dumps	28
Food Complaints	38	Regional Hospital Board	
Food Condemned	35	Services	7
Food & Drugs Sampling	38	Rent Act, 1957	19
Food Poisoning	14	Rodent Control	27
Food Premises — Registra-		School Nurses	8
tion of	37	Service of Notices ...	21
Grit and Dust	31	Sewerage	24
Health Education	11	Slaughterhouses	35
Health Visitors	8	Slaughtermen—	
Home Help Service	7	Licensing of	36
Home Safety	11	Smoke Control Areas ...	28
Housing — Improvements		Swimming Baths	23
Grants	17	Tuberculosis	13
Housing Statistics	19	Unfit Houses	16
Ice-Cream — Sampling ...	37	Vital Statistics	4
Infant Mortality	5	Water Course — Palmers	
Infestation	26	Way	32
Inspection of the Area ...	15	Water Supply	22
Laboratory Facilities ...	10	Welfare Centres	8
Meat and other Foods ...	34	Whooping Cough	13
		W.V.S. Meals Service ...	10

